CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months Y. P. CANADAY.

Dr. Roberts & a been re-elected Presd all the other officers re-Directors have done well ning these able officers in their

ere will be a publican mass ng at the City on Thursday Oth Inst. The spe All are invited to attend.

"Spelling Bee," a new humorous song and chorus, by Sep. Winner. A funny subject very jocularly worked up-words and music admirably adapted; it has the ring of popularity about it, and will prove an effective song for the "Spelling Bee," to be sung at the Opera House to-night by Mr. James H. Brown. Persons wishing this song can get it for 30 cts., by addressing Lee & Walker, music publishers, Philadelphia.

General Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury has been in the city several days. The General is looking in splendid health and we hope he may continue so. He has the reputation of being the hardest worked man in Washington, and he certainly has been a true triend of North Carolina, and equal if not superior to many of the representatives from this State in Congress. He returns to his post of duty to-day, we wish him success through life.

our city on Wednesday, looking in fine mittee. Carried. health. The Dr. was down on the excursion yesterday and we are pleased to from the Mayor of the city of Wilminglearn from him that he enjoyed himself | ton welcoming the Press Association to very much. He certainly is deserving the city, and enclosing a series of resoof recreation. Any man who has acted lutions of the Board of Aldermen tenas Secretary of State during the session | dering the Association the use of the of such a Legislature as has just left City Hall and the hospitalities of the with thanks. Raleigh and retain his mind is entitled | corporation. to a second term of office, and we hereby be, for that object. Long may he

HON. JOHN POOL.-This distinguished North Carolinian has written an article, as we stated some days ago, for the Republic Magazine on the Convention which we publish to-day, and invite the attention of every lover of liberty and the union to give it an earnest perusual. Ex-Senator Pool is deserving the confidence of overy true citizen of the Old North State, he has served them many years faithfully and sincerely, and he will yet meet his reward. We will notice the article further in our

The Press Excursion on Wednesday was one of the most enjoyable affairs we have ever participated in. The Baltimore & Wilmington Steamship Company having, through their agent at this place Captain A. D. Cazaux, placed at the service of the excursionists their fine ship "RALEIGH," at 91 o'clock a. m. the Press Gang and other invited guests, in all about two hundred in number, accompained by the Cornet Concert Club Band, steamed off in fine style, and in due time landed at Smithville where an hour was spent very pleasantly, then on and out over the bar a few miles, and return, arriving back at the wharf about 51 o'clock

Every one on board seemed to be having a good time generally, and our country friends seemed more than delighted with their trip on our beautiful river and a brief visit to the blue waters of old ocean.

Third Annual Meeting of the North

carolina Press Association. The North Carolina Press Association convened on Tuesday morning in its aunual session, in the United States District Court Room, Maj. J. A. Engelhard of the Wilmington Journal, President, in the chair.

The President called the Association to order, and welcomed the members thereof to the city of Wilmington.

The roll of members was called by the Recording Secretary, R. T. Fulghum when the following members an-

swered to their names: Asheville Expositor, W H Malone.

Charlotte Observer, C R Jones.

Concord Sun, C F Harris. Goldsboro Messenger, R T Fulghum. Hickory, Piedmont Press, J F Mur-

Kinston Gazette, A E Wilson. Raleigh Southern Illustrated Age, R

T Fnlghum. Rockingham Courier, G S Baker. Lumberton Robesonian, W. W Mc-

Diarmid.

Oxford Leader, Blow & Britt. Oxford Torch Light, W A Davis. Raleich State Agric

alisbury Watehman, J J Stowart. Tarboro Southerner, W P William-

Wadesboro Argus, N Knight & Dr Wadesboro Pen Dec Herald, John T

Weldon Roanoke News, Dr. H ET

Wilmington Post, J J Cassidey. Wilmington Daily Journal, J A En-

Wilmington Daily Star, W H Ber ard and C W Harriss. Jno. Duckett, of the Pee Dee Couri

er, and L. W. Springs of the Mt. Airy Watchman, made application and were made members. Twenty seven members answering to

their names the Association was declared ready for business. Col. Jones, of the ('harlotte Observer, moved that a committee of five be ap-

pointed to prepare business for the meeting. Carried. The chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose that committee:

Messrs. Jones, of Charlotte Observer, Manix, New Berne Times, Malone, Asheville Expositor, Williamson, Tarboro, Enquirer, Stuart, Salisbury Watchman.

The Secretary and Treasurer then

made his annual report. Mr. Britt, of the Leader, moved that We were pleased to meet the Secreta- the report of the Secretary and Treasry of State, Dr. W. II. Howerton, in urer be referred to the Executive Com-

The President read a communication

tender him THE Post to fight, if needs tender their thanks for the same.

The President stated that he had received information from Jas. Barron Hope, of the Norfolk Landmark, that he could not be here until Thursday.

Mr. McDairmid, of the Robesonian, moved that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for Mr. Hope's address, as to time and

The following compose the committee: Messrs. Harriss, of the Star, Cassidey, of the Post, and James, of the Journal. Mr. Murrill moved that ex-Governor Vance be requested to take a seat on the floor of the Association. Carried. made the following

REPORT.

1. Your committee rospectfully suggest that a resolution of censure be bassed by this body in regard to the ignoring of the press of the State of North Carolina by the Legislature, on the question of legal advertising.

2. That a further resolution of censure of the same body be passed, in view of the fact that that body paid the New York Journal of Commerce and the London Times hundre ds of dollars for advertising, utterly ig noring the press of the State of North Carolina, which we think would be far more to the advantage of the people; to have been advertised in the State papers.

3. That the Chairman of this Asso ciation appoint a Committee to again urge upon the Legislature the propriety and importance of passing a bill requir-ing the publication of all legal advertisements in the papers in this State.

4. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be required to meet not les than twice a year at the call of their Cnairman, to adjudicate differences, if any exist between editors who are members of this body, and consult generally upon the interests of the Asso-

5. Resolved, That we would again re-commend to the Association the importance of adhering to publication rates

for advertising.

6. Resolved, That this Association deprecates the policy of personal quar-rels between members of this Associa-

The Association adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association having at that hour reassembled, the resolution under consideration at the hour of adjournment being read, was considered and tabled. The sixth resolution was read and

adopted. Mr. Pool moved that the resolution adopted by the Association at Goldsboro two years ago, relative to advertising

rates, be expunged. This motion was temporarily withdrawn, when Col. Jones moved that the Wilmington papers be requested to Low Middling publish the proceedings of this Associa- Middling tion as fully as practicable, so that the Good Middling

action of the Association censuring the nal of Commerce, S D Legislature should be made known shout the State. Carried. Mr. Bernard offered the following

resolution, which was adopted :

Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no mandatory rule or regulation shall be considered or adopted by this Association which shall interfere with any of the right of its members to conduct their business in the way they may deem best; and that any notion heretofore taken in conflict with this resolution be thereby rescinded. The selection of a place for holding

of the next, Fourth, Annual meeting, vas next taken up, Newbern receiving 5 of the 26 votes cast, was declared to be the choice of the Association. The selection was then, upon motion, made

The President called upon the Sectary to read certain communications. The Secretary then read a communication from F. W. Kerchner, Chas. D. Myers and S. W. Vick, Committee on the part of the citizens of Wilmington. tendering the Association an excursion on the steamer Raleigh, down the river to the forts, on Wednesday.

Invitation from Chas. D. Myers, W H. Green, A. T. London, Graham Daves and others, Committee to attend a ciation on Thursday evening in the strained at \$1 55, 7 bbl. Opera House, also received,

Also a communication from N. Jaccbi, M. Bear and A. Weil, Committee of Good Brothers Society, tendering hard. Market steady. tickets to the Association to hear the lecture of ex-Governor Vance, in the bbls at \$1 50. Market quiet. Opera House, at 8 o'clock, Tucsday

The Association then adjourned to lowing are the quotations: meet on Thursday morning, 9 o'clock. Ordinary

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May 13.

The Convention met according to adjournment. The report of the Executive commit-

tee was received and adopted, and ordered spread on the minutes. An invitation from D. R. Murchison, President of Wilmington Produce Exchange, to visit their Exchange, was received and the invitation accepted

An invitation from the Navassa Mr. Pool moved that the Association Guano Company to visit their works, was received, read and accepted with

> Letter from Col. T. M. Holt, Pres't, of the North Carolina Agricultural Association, was received and ordered spread upon the minutes

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Manix, Cameron and Hussey were appointed to draft resolutions of thanks to the eitizens and others of Wilmington, for the hospitality and attention with which they had been received.

The sessions of the Convention were very harmonious and a large amount of business transacted, which our limited time and space will not allow us to give Col. Jones of the Charlotte Observer at this time. After all business had been disposed of, on motion, an election for officers of the Association was entered into, which resulted as follows:

President-Col. J. D. Cameron, of

Hillsboro Recorder. Vice-Presidents-Wm. H. Bernard, of Wilmington Star, John S. Manix, of New Berne Times, W. A. Malone, of Asheville Expositor.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer. -R. T. Fulghum, of Southern Illustraed Age.

Corresponding Secretary-R. T. Shot-

well, of Southern Home. Executive Committee-J. A. Engel hard, of Wilmington Journal, Jordan Stone, of Raleigh News, Dr. H. E. T. Manning, Roanoke News, Weldon, Col. C. R. Jones, of Charlotte Observer, S. D. Pool, Jr., of New Berne Journal of Commerce.

After the election of officers, Captain J. B. Hope, of the Norfolk Landmark, addressed the Convention, after which an adjournment was had till 8 o'clock,

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market

МАУ, 6ТН. SPIRITS TUBPENTINE.—Receipts 308 casks. Market nominally at 331 cents. No sales reported.

Rosin-Receipts 1,592 bbls. Market dull at \$1 55 for stained. Sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1 571, per bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 300 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at \$2 40 tor yellow dip and \$3 60 virgin and \$1 60 for hard. Market steady.

238 bbls at \$1 55 7 bbl. Market quiet, with a decline of 10 cents. COTTON .- Receipts 110 bales. Mark-

TAR-Receipts 160 bbls. Sales of

et dull. No transactions. The following official quotations: Ordinary Good Oordinary Nominal.

14 cents 7 fb 14½ 15 ** -Nominal

casks at 301 cents per gallon or Southern packages. Rosin.-Receipts 2,081 bbls. Market quiet at \$1 50. Sales of 2,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 242

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 200 bbls. Market has declined 10 cents on Cotton in yard, bales hard and yellow dip. Sales of 200 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 30 yellow dip Spirits Turpt, in yard cks. 3.614 and \$1 40 for hard.

TAB-Receipts 450 bbls. Sales 10 Rosin in yard, bbls. bbls at \$1 50. per bbl., decline of 5 cts.

Corron.—Receipts 17 bales. Market quiet. No sales. The following Good Ordinar

Good Middling Nominal. MAY, STH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 307 casks. Market steady. Sales of 300 cask at 301 cents per gallon for South-

Low Middling,

ern packages. Rosin-Receipts 2178 bbls. Strained rosin quiet. Sales of 1,200 bbls Strained at \$1 50; 1,000 do strained, buyers opcomplimentary ball tendered the Asso- tion, May, \$1 50, and 500 bbls good Cotton,

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 350 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 30 yellow dip, and \$1 40 for

TAR-Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200

Corron-Receipts 22 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The fol--Nominal. Good ordinary cents & ft Low Middling 141 Middling .

MAY, 10TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 121 casks. Sales of 100 casks, at 30 cents, pergallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

-Nominal

Good Middling

Rosin--Receipts 526 bbls. Market steady, with sales 500 bbls Strained, \$1 50 per bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Beceipts 119

bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$3 60 for Virgin, \$2 30 yellow dip and \$1-40 for hard. Market steady. TAR-Receipts 54 bbls. Sales of 50

bbls at \$1 40 per bbl. a decline of 10 Corron-Receipts 34 bales. Market quiet. No sales reported. The follow-

ing are the official quotations: Oordinary -Nominal. cents & 1b Good Ordinary Low Middling 141 " Good Middling -Nominal.

MAY, 11TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 358 Sales of 52 casks at 301 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm. Rosin-Receipts 1,922 bols. Sales of ming.

100 bbls Strained. at \$1 65 7 bbl. Strained rosin quiet and nominal. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 250 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$3 60 for vir-

gin and \$2 30 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 hard. Market steady. TAR.—Recipts 175 bbls. Sales at 150 bbls \$1 40. Market steady. Corron-Receipts 33 bales. Market

dull and nominal. No sales reported at the following official quotations: Ordinary Nominal. Good Ordinary 14 cents ? to " " Low Middling Middling

Good Middling Nominal. MAY, 12rh. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 100

casks. Sales of 100 casks at 304 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Mar-Rosin-Receipts 1,153 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained \$1 50, per bbl. Mar-

ket quiet for Strained. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 190 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$220 for yellow dip \$1 50 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin-a decline of 10 cents on Hard

and Yellow Dip. TAR -Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 100 Der Pommer (Ger), Bahm obls at \$1 40. Market steady. Corron-Receipts 14 bales. Mar-

ket quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary - Nominal. Good Ordinary cents P Low Middling, 14} 66

Good Middling - nominal WILMINGTON & WELDON Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta

RAIL ROADS.

PASSENGER DEP'T. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 25, 1875.

V ISITORS TO THE CENTENNIAL cele-ebration at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th, 1875, will be transported over these Roads at an average rate of three cents per mile for the round trip.

Through tickets will be sold via Wilming-ton and the Carolina Central Railway from all Stations of each Road, and also via Gold-boro and North Carolina Road, and from Stations on the Wilmington a Weldon Rail-road.

General Ticket Agent.

WEEKLY STATEMENT STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

casks. Market steady. Sales of 300 The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloa at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day May 10, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Ex change and compiled from the books of the same

affoat, Crude Turpt, it yard, bbls 4,946 lar in yard, bbls

tatement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending May 10, 1875: •

RECEIPTS. bales Spirits Turpentine, 1,120 casks Rosin, 10,072 bbls Crude Turpen'ina, casks EXPORTS. bales Spirits Turper tine, 577 casks Rosin, 20,421 bbls Crude Turper ine, casks bbls

Fort of Wilmington, May, 14th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Schr Tom Williams, Edwards, Harriss & Howell. Schr Fairfield, Weeks, Fayetteville,

Mitchell & Son. Schr Carrie, Roberts, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son. Schr Qgeehee, Sabiston, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son. Nor Barque Flora, Pedersen, Belfast,

Ireland, R E Heide. Schr A B Perry, Love, New York, E Kidder & Son, Schr Annie E Midgett, Lewis, Hyde county, BF Mitchell & Son. Steamship Regulator, Doane, New

York, A. D. Cazaux. Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux. Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Philadelphia, A D Cazaux. Ger Barque Germania, Vilmow, Bos-

on, E Peschau & Westermann. Ger Barque August Ohrloff, Antwerp, El Peschau & Westermann. Dr Brig Rio, H. Alex Sprunt & Son. Nor Rrig Albatross. Alsen, London. R E Heide.

CLEARED. Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Caraux. Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A () Cazaux. Nor Barque Melanchton, Tostensen, Liverpool, C H King. Nor Barque Folkeh, Christensen, London, Alex Sprunt & Son. Br Brig Annie Wharton, Wharton, Santiago de Cuba, Northrop & Cum-

Ger Barque Amelia, Hedwig. Gehm, Rotterdam, C H King. List of Vessels in the Port of

Wilmington, N. C. this date: STEAMSHIPS. A D Cazauz Rebecca Clyde, A D Cazaux Zodiac, Chapin, Benefactor, Wood,

BARQUENTINES. Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor. Vick & Mebane Englishman, Parsons,

Alex Sprunt & Son BARQUES. Anna (Ger), Sievents, Peschau & Westermann Amazone, Baltzer, R E Heide Nor Fercete,

Amelia, Hedwig, Peschau & Westermann Louisa Gehm (Ger), Stewe. Peschau & Westermann Magenta (Nor), Sundersen, R E Heide Melanthon (Nor), Terstensen, Sonnabend, Pust,

BRIGS. Nellie Mitchell, Anderson E Kidder & Son Weitchman, Nellie Antrom, Northrop & Cumming Da Capo, Flarnes, R E Heide

Peschau & Westermann

Peschau & Westermann R E Heide Ara; (Nor), Tobiasen, Mira, Stor, RE Heide SCHOONERS. Fannie Elder, Clements, J E Lippitt & Co.

Julia Selden, Hill,

Samuel, Bloodgood, do Etta, Heady, L D Cobb, Williams, do Beulah Bento, Chadwick. BF Mitchell & Son Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth C H Fabens, Keene, J E Lippitt & Co C H Fabens, Reeves, Bracy,
Mary B Reeves, Bracy,
Binford, Crow & Co Annie Barton, McNeely, Harriss & Howell

Mary, Beery. Lena, Balance, Mitchell & Son B M Tilton, Tilton, Bessie Dickenson, Dickenson, J E Lippitt & Co

Mary A Trainer, Oskins, dis,

SHINGLES: SHINGLES: CONTRACT. SAP AND HEART.

J. A. SPRINGER,

april 9-tf

ENW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(a) (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT NEW ICE HOUSE. Dock at, between Water and Front sts,

NOTICE.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS from Wilming on to Charlotte and return, can

each. Good to return seven days from dat F. W. CLARK. General Ticket Agent.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT! AGENTS WANTED EVERYBODY READ THIS!

The Celebrated BARBOUREINE CORN,

NEW AND RARE.

Raised in the Isle of Wight. The important points of superiority claimed for this CORN, are these: Isi. This Corn will yield from two to three times as many bushels per acre on the same soil and with the same culture. 2nd. The corn is neavier in weight, has a larger ear, thinner husk and makes. Corn Meal for family use Sweeter and more nutricious and valuable for feeding Stock. 3rd. That it will grow and produce a proffitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity ith. It ripens earler and is not liable to be caught by frost. 5th. The grains are very large, pure white, flinty; and it is claimed that an ordinary yield is from 80 to 100 bushels on medium land.

Do not Bay from Seedsmen, Old Fashioned Corn.

But Send One Dollar for 1 Of The BARBOUREINE CORN!

With full Directions tor Planting and Cultivating. Corn will be sent, pre paid, on receipt of price. Addres. L. L. OSMENT. Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.

> KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Pure

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY KINGSFORD & SON. The Best Starch in the World. Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and com-mon starch is scarcely half a cent for an or-dinary washing, Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH. For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice

Cream, &c. s the original-Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as purer, stron-ger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analysed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards for accompany each one round package. &c., accompany each one pound package. For sale by all first class Grocers.

may 7-1w AMERICAN WASH BLUE. For Laundry and Household Use,

American Ultramarine Works,

Newark: N. J. Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the largest laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and the best. American Ultramarine Works,

may 7 4t Office, 72 William st. N LL PAPERS QUOTI FROM IT.

The Detroit

The liveliest of family newspapers. Full of interesting news, literature, humorous sketches, spley paragraphs, etc. Sample copies free. Subscription \$2 a year, post-paid.*

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Detroit DETROIT FREE PRESS, Detroit, Mich

BROCKS' EXCHANGE, No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET, 1 Door South of Purcell House.

Mitchell & Son THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CI-GARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A easant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

> OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. W. H. GERKEN, apr 30-tf Proprietor.

EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENN FIRE E COMPA-

CITY FIRE INSURANCE NY, of Richmond, V

A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of \$10,000 in Raleigh. RANCE COMPANY,

Assets \$200.000 deeding home company, endorsed by such men as Hons, W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Bar-ringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones. It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratie of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but slso doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the compaines doing business in the city. the compaines doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a coun-

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.

Office New Hanover Bank Building,
b23-11-ly Wilmington, N. C.

SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE

respectfully notified that my GARDEN

GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chest LVER GLOSS STARCH. | nut streets are now stocked with an gant variety of

FLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited GEO. P. LAMB,

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL

apr 30-tf

RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAROLINA CENTRAL

Fast Freight Line

CREIGHTERS ARE NOTIFIED that

reight to the extent of five car loads per day each way, will be carried between Wilmington & Charlotte, through in TWELVE

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE STEAMERS' freight will be promptly transferred and ta-

ken by this line. Freight either way by car load will be carried to and from OLD DOMINION STEAMERS to Charlotte in twenty nine

Regular freight trains through to Char lotte or Wilmington in twenty four hoers.

A Passenger Car will be carifed on Freight train between Laurenburg and Wil-S. L. FREMONT

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RA-tions and Ship Chandlery for U.S. Rev-enue Marine Vessels. enue Marine Vessels.

Collectors's Office, April 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be receeived at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 5th, 1865, for supplying rations and ship chandlery for the use of crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for, will be furnished on application, to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

april 16—td Collector.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

THE BEST NOW MADE. Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Five Years.

HEINSBERGER'S nov 5

Live Book Store.

THE WEEKLY POST J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND

AGENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ASSOCIATION. Every eitizen of North Carolina and in some cases the difference was of rebellion. greater; in this city the ratio was about one Democrat to twelve Republicans.

and towns that were gerrymanderedanything to do with such rascality and government for him!! fraud, the Democrats had an easy race

lowed the Town Commissioners to exwere required to pay a poll tax, but the poll holders, no doubt acting under the instructions of their masters, allowed the Democratic firemen to vote, but refused the Republicans.

As a matter of course, after such gross frauds, lying, cheating and intimidations they were successful in those their ticket. In Goldsboro the Democrats elected their ticket last year by fifty one majority, this year the Republicans were successful by about one bundred and fifty, a clear gain over Democracy of two hundred. Now it is the same way with other towns.

But the lying Associated Press telegraphed all over the country that the Democrats had carried the cities of the State. For instance, the lying agents at Raleigh telegraphed that last year it went. Republican by about one thousand, and this year it had gone Democratic, not stating the facts as to how this rascality was brought about; it answered their purpose. But the old maxim that "the truth travels slow, but it is sure," has already shown itself true in this case, the northern papers are showing these fellows up in their true colors and we are glad that the people of the North will place the stamp of condemnation on this, as they have always done rascality and fraud. Such conduct will help our party to elect a ly. Suppose these freedmen and the gentleman and a Union Republican as President in 1876.

THE COSTLY PRESIDENT.

From some of the articles that appear in the southern white league papers, one might readily suppose that the writers thought they had no readers but children and idiots, and in their haste and desire to say something mean about their political opponents, and having pay the taxes that will be levied to pay no data on which to base an honest argument, resort to downright lying.

The Wilmington Star of April 22, in its leading editorial, entertains its readers with a statement which it says is a "list of the personal expenses of the occupant of the White House which were voted by Congress or allowed by law in . 1874." This list foots up the sum of \$121,894, the first item of which is the salary of the President: how he he spends his salary does not concern us; we do not know, but leave to the Paul Pry of the Star to find out. The other items in this startling array of figures consists of a statement of the pay of secretaries, clerks, steward, messenger, fireman and policemen, incidental expenses, postage stamps for official correspondence, repairs to the Mansion, fuel, leveling grounds south of the Executive Mansion and repairs of pavement and sidewalk.

How the Star figures it up that these items are a part and parcel of "personal expenses" of the President, we can't see, but it reckons up the dollars he annually costs the country, and "stands torous actions much further, the conappalled and aghast at the patience of servative republican masses of the opthe people." Wonderful Star-wonderful people! The Star says, "truly ours is a long suffering, or else a stoical people, when figures like these do not raise each particular hair on the head of each particular tax payer!" Again, Wonderful Star! It tells us "if the American . people re-elect this extravagant man, especially after it had shown that extravagance is not his worst sin, they will deserve to have the whole State system overthrown, and all their liberties taken away."

now; and Dr. Storrs had better be careful if he doesn't wish to be involved in a scandal himself.

The prayer of a fervent Yankee may do considerable good to the English people.

existence." * * * "It is manifest that the act contemplates that the military shall be invested with full powers." now; and Dr. Storrs had better be care-

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.

The Charlotte Democrat used to own "nigger," a real live slave "chattel," one of the best in the land, hale, sound and healthy. More of a gentleman than many of the fanatical "white trash"

den dollars. His proposition is to give the feasibility of utilizing this land. they could not help doing so. In our to his old "nigger" one-half of what-

publican votes, so that the coast would sess the damages," to our Charlotte be clear. In Fayetteville the law al- friend, we have no doubt but what he would be able to prove by reliable genempt firemen from poll tax. The Com- tlemen that he had quite as many or ing one hundred and twenty from each pressmen engaged in the issue of his party; in consequence of that neither | brilliant newspaper, price \$3 per year the Republican or Democratic firemen in advance, than the celebrated Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia had when he threatened the Yankees that if they didn't behave themselves he would call the roll of his five hundred slaves on Boston Common, and in the shade of Bunker Hill Monument.

We wonder where this gentlemanly printer and pressman is, and if he and, men, and of capitalists abroad, to this towns. But look at the towns the his old master have fully agreed on the subject. If a good title to the land drunken Legislature kept their hands terms? Where are the others of the could be obtained at reasonable rates, all seriousness: Do the people of been a source of painful apprehension. off of, the Rebulicans not only held five hundred, and will he be as gener- and a stock company formed and the North Carolina desire to see this terri- It was hoped, however, that circumtheir own, but in many cases elected ous to them? How many more of these enterprise completed, it would be a bet- ble state of affairs return? virtuous patriots are there in the State | ter paying stock than cotton factories and in the South who would consent to or banks, and we would no longer be the same arrangement? Don't all speak obliged to bring our corn from Illinois at once. It only cost the government and our hay from New York. If all three thousand millions of dollars to emancipate these slaves, and of course it could not nor would not be so mean and parsimonious as to refuse to remunerate the patriots for their lost property, provided they could prove their loyalty. But then that would not be any very difficult task; of course any bring about the emancipation of the the war of the Rebellion, and ask our slaves was a patriot in whose bosom the simple justice of compensation for control of this Government passing inlost property.

> And how silly for one to ask questions about where the golden dollars are to come from with which to pay for these slaves. Ain't this a great nation? and ain't the Democratic party equal to any and every emergency? Certainpoor white trash that the democrats affect so much to despise, and the aliens whom they don't want to allow any voice in the management of public affairs should object? Dont these idiots know and understand that they to be satisfied happy in being permitted to live and breathe and work and delve? Let them for these slaves. Why should they concern themselves about the matter! Are not these aristocratic kuklux, these Charlotte Democrat men, these white league champions of southern Democracy the salt of the earth? Do they not possess all the virtue, all the intelligence, all the everything else that goes to make life happy and disloyalty to their government respectable?

We say, let them go on; let them violate the pledges made to the United States government before they could be re-admitted as a state into the family of States; let them alter the State Constitution so that they can provide for the payment of their late slaves and their confederate debt as Tennessee has done; let them disfranchise entirely all the poor whites and the colored people of the State, as Georgia has done; let them gerrymander every city and town and viliage in the State as they have already done Wilmington, and Raleigh, and Tarboro, and many other cities and towns; let them go on, but we tell them that so surely as they push these traipressed people of these southern States and the Union people of the North will rise in their might, sweep them from the face of the earth, confiscate their property, and establish a government that will never tolerate their like

Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, who have been doing good work in Great Britain, are holding monster meetings in London. The the army under such power in the Except the incumbent does not will it."

oppression, of military usurpation, of interfearance with State rights and all that sort of thing, and Northern doughfaces readily join in the cry, and federal officials are either openly condemnmasses of the people receive them cor-dially, but a few leading churchmen regard them as Yankee speculators.—
Their work should be encouraged, for if it does no good it certainly can do no the Executive for their existence."

The prayer of a fervent Yan-

OUR RICE FIELDS.

AMELIAN MEMBER SHI

On the opposite side of the Cape Fear from Wilmington, and stretching nearly ten miles above and below the city lie thousands of acres of land as fertile as any to be found in America, that all democrats so much despise, Looking out from the roofs of any of worth ten thousand or more good gold our higher buildings the eye compredollars. This "chattel" was made free hends nearly the whole of a level green, by the rebellion, and now comes for- once the source of princely incomes ward this undefiled and sainted patriot but now nearly all an uncultivated knows to what rascality the Legislature and wants the Convention of the peo- waste. Where once waved the golden resorted for the purpose of controlling | ple of North Carolina when they meet | harvests of rice, there is now seen little the municipal governments of the State. next fall at Raleigh to ignore the prom- but a melancholy picture of broken They gerrymandered so as to place one ises made for them by the Legislature dikes, flooded marshes, and the ruined thousand Republican votes in a ward that called them together, and to take rice milis. Eagle's Island, a part of and give them three Aldermen, and such action and to make such laws as this now unproductive tract, lies directone hundred Democrats in another ward may be necessary for the recovery by ly opposite the city, girted by the Cape and give them the same number of the old slave owners of the value of Fear and Brunswick rivers. It contains Aldermen, so as to place one Demo- all this class of property that they lost about 2,500 acres of land which, if cratic vote against ten Republican votes, as one of the consequences of their acts | diked above the highest flood or fresh and drained to the depth of four feet, And the Democrat man has hit on a and properly cultivated would produce nice little plan by which he expects to annually a crop worth not less proba-In this way they carried the cities recover these ten thousand bright gol- bly than \$3,000,000. Let us consider

The government of Holland, comcity the Republicans refused to have ever amount he may receive from the mencing in 1839, in less than ten years diked in entirely Haarlem lake, which We don't know how many nigger: was thirty seven miles in circumference and were what they considered elected this man used to have of his own or in and covered 44,280 acres, draining it to In New Berne and Raleigh the Repub- his employ as "superior printers and a depth of fifteen and half feet, at a then existing act authorizing a suspenlicans very foolishly contested with pressmen," but we suppose he would cost of about seventy-five dollars per them and, as a matter of course, be willing or could possibly be induced acre. The canal which surrounded the to consent to allow the government lake was 131 feet wide, and the dikes In the latter place the Democratic to settle with him at the rate of ten on each side were more than forty feet poll holders saw they were going to be thousand golden dollars for each of broad at the base and seven and half upon the President the power to susbeat, and they went to work deliberate- them, and should that time ever come, feet high. The lake was drained by ly and threw out fifty or seventy five Re- and a commission be appointed to "as- eleven pumps driven by engines of 350 horse power, each. When it is remem- authority. If this be once admitted, bered that this immense body of water was lifted into a canal from which it could make its way into the ocean, at any citizen of the State. with or withmissioners passed an ordinance exempt- more gentlemanly colored printers and a cost of about seventy five dollars per acre, some idea can be formed as to what it would cost per acre to drain Eagle's Island. No canal would be required as the two rivers would serve the purpose, and the dike would not require a height of more than seven feet. The power for the pumping machinery would be trifling as compared with the Haarlem lake.

We ask the attention of our business those lands could be reclaimed the mouth of the Cape Fear would become the granary of the State.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION. We propose giving from time to time some extracts taken from State papers concerning transactions that occurred man who did anything that tended to in North Carolina and elsewhere during readers to consider them well in view burned the fires of love for his country, of the possibility of a recurrence of and a grateful people could not refuse similar transactions in the event of the to the hands of its enemies the demo-

On the 17th day of May 1874, in a message to the General Assembly the become double so, by the constant dissoldiers, and other persons in the Con- to suit their, interests and wish authority to impress property, has become a greviance almost intolerable, a the most heartless."

"I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our apathy and indifference of a people, people become more scant, they feel concious of possessing an untold strength of their property, which reduces them al- bury in oblivion all past differences: most to the verge of starvation. It must be | With a high sentiment of fergiveness you may think best calculated to aid been too much ignored. Those senti-

me in remedying the evil." Further on in this same message the Governor, speaking of the unhappy effects of the suspension of habeas corpus by the Confederate government, he veloped, and they are again become imthe conscription of the entire body of thing and everything that at all sayors State officers? By this act it is deposit- of control. The laws which Congress ed with the President alone! His of- has from time to time passed for the ficers alone can give the discharge-Confederate officers, chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely over-looked: the State Judges are thrust a side without cere- the country has looked on quietly and mony, and even the Confederate Judge, almost even without a protest. When who holds his office during good be- in certain instances the action of these havior, is ignored, and in their room is Southern rebel democrats has been so placed an officer who lives on the flagrant and intolerant as to demand breath of the Confederate Executive : the interfearance of the federal govern-If the State officers are not put into

"It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so as to be practically without strength and of no material benefit. tary shall be invested with full powers about seven years.

pected of any of the vague and ill defined charges mentioned; and such is the interpreration put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throught the land, and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for arresting or detaining citizens, shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons-without naming or describing the individual-and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies, who may

size any citizen without warrant, under

a general warrant from the President

to arrest all suspected persons.' Such a

marrant is without precedent in Eng-

land for the last one hundred years, and

during the entire century past has been

to arrest any person who may be sus-

forbidden, denounced and declared "In the message I had the honor to send to your bedy in 1862, speaking of the sion of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress had confered pend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest made by Confederate no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize out excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief-a power that I am unwilling to see intrusted to any living man. To submit to its excuse would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and permicious in the extreme."

sirious of taking away or adding to." THE POST will give more samples of the sentiments of leading men in the structed States and the national govern-Confederacy about the state of affairs then existing, and asks the question in

There is nothing of this that I am de-

THE DANGER AHEAD. Any close observer of affairs throughout the South can but be impressed with the fact that the democracy are confidently expecting that the result of the next general election will be their restoration to power, and that the South party. It is a fact that in the next House of Representatives the majority of the majority party will be men who are not only rebels at heart, but who were even officers in the Confederate Confederate officers in the next Congress, and only twenty-five men who were officers in the Union army.

In view of the fact that the democracy will control but one branch of Congress; that the majority of the Senate will be loyal republicans, and that we still have a republican Presi-Governor of this State said :- "The im- dent, it is not likely that the democracy, pressment of property of citizens by of- working in the interest of the Southern ficers and agents of the Confederate or White League wing, will attempt government, harsh enough in itself, has any legislation looking to the immediate payment by the United States Governregard of the provisions of the law reg- | ment for their late slaves, or that it will ulating seizures. In addition to this, assume the payment of the Confederate the flagrant outrages committed in eve- debt, but they do expect that the policy ry part of the country by straggling of the government will be shaped federate service, having no shadow of es. They may not attempt to obtain a repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution, but recital of many instances of such, they will strive for, and if possible, obwhich has been brought to my know- tain such oppressive and invidious legledge, would shock the moral sense of islation as will render those amendments and hold the convention, in case a useless and of no benefit to those for whom they were made.

views and wishes of the democracy may be carried out through the inertness and more sensibly this unjust deprivation and power, but ready and willing to stopped if possible, and I earnestly re- and a strong desire for reconcilliation posed for submission to the people commend such action on your part as and peace, the demands for justice have eighteen several articles of amendment ments have continued and increased, election of this Legislature. nothing and as a consequence the rebellious and traitorous feelings of the average stitution, either by the candidates or Southern democrat are again being de- by the press. The people had no intimation that such a purpose says:-" Where lies the relief against pudent, arogant and intolerant of any- eighteen proposed articles protection of the lives and property of succeeding Legislature was therefore the citizens, giving equal civil and political rights to all, have been to a greater or less extent disregarded and nullified throughout the South, and with reconstruction. These eight were oppression, of military usurpation, of ral officials are either openly condemned, or sustained in a manner so weak

> We judge from the positiveness of Beecher's evidence, that the cross-examination of the old man will occupy

The Convention in North Carolina. (Ex-Senator Pool.)

The second phase of reconstruction the first anticipated by this men, is now about to be inaugurate the call of a convention in North olina to amend the State Constitute The white ruling classes of the State Constitute of

accepted the emancipation of the as an expected and reasonable re the failure of the rebellion. political equality of their former embracing the full rights of citize to be enforced by the national Go was not expected; nor has practical enforcement been unwilling acquiesced in at any time. Unlawf sistance to its enforcement has ed disorder in the South to such an ex tent as to keep back immigration and capital, and to otherwise paralyze all industries and enterprizes. This resistance has been continued contrary to the forms as well as the spirit of the laws, in the face of the patently disastrous effects upon the peace and material interest of those States. It has been kept up with a distinct and reasonable hope that the time would come, when it might be made effectual under the reconstruction measures practically nullified without further resort to local violence,

The southern mind has been intent on maturing the best means of accom-plishing this result, and to it has been lirected all the sagacity and statemanship of the secession leaders.

The Congress of the United States, in admitting the insurrectionary States representation, attempted to barriers against this anticipated movement, not only by suitable amendments to the national Constitution, but by requiring their State Constitutions to be remodeled as to afford an additional guaranty. The difficulty of enforcing, in the States, the guaranties of the Federal Constitution relating to individual rights of a municipal character, was fully understood and considered. It prompted the requirement of additional guaranties in the organic law of the States themselves. But the great difficulty foreseen on the one side, and calculated upon on the other, was the liability of the State Constitutions to be changed This point has been kept steadily in view by the southern opponents of reconstruction, as their leading hope of deliverance from what they believed to be oppression by the federal govern-

That the issue between the reconment might be thus raised, has been, all the time foreseen by thinking men, and the fear of its consequences has stances might defer it long enough for to become so far reconciled as to greatly diminish the danger to be apprehen-But impatience of the situation and a disposition to precipitate the issue, were early manifested. North Carolina seems to have been selected. from the first, as the State in which the general movement should be initiated. It is true, her present constitution was will again control the action of that admitted to have few features obnoxious to just complaint, and, on the whole, to compare favorably with the best and most conservative in the whole Union. But her people, of all the southern States, were supposed to be the least liable to be suspected of exarmy. There will be sixty-eight ex- treme purposes in opposition to the federal authority, and, perhaps, best fitted to proceed by solidly effective, rather than impulsive and ostentatious steps. The initiatory having been taken, it was well supposed that others might follow, with less danger of arousing, in the start, the fears of the north ern people, and with less likelihood of provoking remedial legislation under the power conferred by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments.

North Carolina was admitted to repesentation under her new Constitution n 1868. In 1870, during the ku klux terrorism, a Legislature was elected inmical to the reconstruction measures. In the canvass preceeding this election, nothing had been said before the people regarding the call of a convention. The existing Constitution of the United States required a two thirds vote in each branch of the Legislature to call a convention. But the Legislature, by a majority vote in each house attempted to evade the requirement by submitting to a vote of the people a proposition for assembling a convention, and they provided for the election, at the same time, of delegates to constitute majority of votes should be cast for the proposition. Thus within a little over two years from the approval by Con-The danger ahead lies in that these gress of the reconstructed Constitution and before time had been allowed to test its provisions, was an impatient attempt precipted to undo the work of reconstruction. But the people of the State voted down the proposition by a

large majority.
Notwithstauding this, the same Legislature, at its subsequent session, by the required vote of three-fifths, proto the Constitution. It will be borne in mind, that, in the canvass for the had been said about amending the Conwas entertained. eighteen proposed articles requir-ed to receive a vote of two-thirds of each House in the succeeding Legislature before they could be consti ally submitted to the popular vote. The elected partly upon the issue of these amendments. When it assembled, but eight of the eighteen received the required two-thirds vote, and those were

adopted by a majority vote.

After this manifest aversion of the people to interfering with the Constitution, it was generally understood that the attempt was abandoned in North Carolina, and that the initiatory of the anti-reconstruction programme was to be transferred to some other State. Consequently, in the canvass and elec-tion in 1874, nothing was said, either upon the husting or by the press, of any further purpose to amend the Con-stitution. But the Legislature elected was Democratic by two-thirds in each House. As soon as the result of the general fall elections of 1874 at the North became known, the anti-reconstruction leaders seemed to take new [CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

insignificant and in nowise conflicted

submitted to the people in 1873 and

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway. General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

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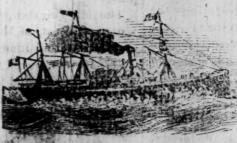
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They will from this date, until further no-tice, cause vessels from all West India ports

Galveston, New Orleans and Key West, Fla., to stop at quarantine station for the pur-pose of being inspected by Health Officer. F. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Notice.

PILOTS were notified a lew days since to

ause vessels from Havana and Key West

to come to for inspection by Quarantine

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C. Smithville; N. C., April 7th, 1876. april 16-3t.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

Beauregard and the Black Flag. of Tennessee, in answer to the inquiry all who recognize the American flag as Gen Deauregard confesses himself guil- being sent to me as "he was not in fa- truly, . wall Jackson advocated war to the feelings, but it seems that there are tien has undergone important changes state, what he well knows, that this dying embers of the war. barity, under the excitement and in- acters? dignation of a report that it was to be gard is not such a stickler for the truth as might be desired. We venture to say that no "report" that confederate him in a form to command ordinary credence. Neither do we believe he was excited by the "emaciated condifion of returned southern soldiers prisoners" as to be provoked into such utterly cruel recommendations. The ad- granting quarter. We, moreover, vice was the cmannation of a bad thought that the war would thereby heart and an unevenly-balanced head, and it is to the credit of the southern leaders that it was practically ig- tion, finally, of life and property. We nored. The "beauty and booty" order thought also that such a mode of warto excite the hate and vengeance of his people by a deliberate falsehood, is well remembered in the North; and there is another little document which, unforbummers &c., who were ever the curse tunately for him, is historical, which further proves that he is not particularly mindful of the truth. It was not "subsequently, when the federals had penetrated certain portions of the south" and "burned Atlanta and Columbia," that General Beuregard again advocated this savage system of warfare. He did not wait for that .-When Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation in 1862 in regard to slaves, and warning rebels to lay down their arms. General Beauregard sent the following message to a member of the confederate Congress at Richmond: CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862. Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it; and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the

garote. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

It is, perhaps, a little creditable to the man that he is ashamed to acknoledge now the full measure of his guilt.
But all this, Gen. Beauregard thinks,
is amply atoned for by the fact that he treated Union prisoners well and did not shoot them when he so ardently desired to do so, and by the further important fact that he once took off his hat to a body of Union prisoners at Bermuda Hundred. His reference to the latter fact is a pretty fair indication of the calibre of the man. We ven ture to say he has remembered this striking act of condescension after it has been forgotten by every one else who observed it. It was gracious enough, but to boast of it afterward takes away its merit. If he had followed his own inclinations at the time, and shot that body of gallant soldiers after thus bowing to them, he would, we presume, have regarded the performance as com-plete. He ought to be heartly ashamed of his frothy and sanguinary advice in this regard, and instead of defending his course, ask pardon of the civilized world for his inhumanity.—Inter-Ocenn.

process consists in passing the wheat through a smut machine; then through the "Decorticator," where the outer fibre of the grain is removed; after this grinding coarsely and submitting to an air blast which separates the finer flour.

I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundereds and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can and certainly would testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April 1861, I granted to the germion.

Berlin, is next to the Great Eastern in size and capacity. It is 488 feet in length, (512 over all), 44 in breadth, and 34 in depth, with a tonnage of 5,490 tons. She will require a crew of 150 persons, and will accommodate 1,702 passengers.

General Halleck latted atterward to make good the exchange.

'At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, &c., to the prisoners we had taken from him. These supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bernuda Hundreds, in May, 1864,

DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 18th nst, has been received, enclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a We print this morning Gen. Beaure- general meeting of the soldiers, sailors gard's letter addressed to Gov. Porter, and citizens of Chicago to be sent "to of the latter as to whether he (Beaure- an emblem of nationality, undivided gard) had advocated the "shooting of and indivisible, to attend a grand reall prisoners taken under the Amer- union of all the soldiers and sailors of ican flag." The charge was made by the United States, to be held at Chica-General Frank Sherman, of this city, go, May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the mer should not be invited to the approaching soldiers' reunion in Chicago. Sherman, who objected to the invitation war. I remain, dear sir, yours most ty, and very foolishly attempts to de- vor of extending an invitation to a man femilial course. He says that after the who had said he was in favor of shoetfirst battle of Manassas, when it was ing all prisoners taken under the reported that the Federal government | American flag." I had hoped that the refused to recogn ze confederate prison- passions and enmities occasioned by ers as prisoners of war, he and Stone- the late war were replaced by kindlier knife," or what is generally termed the hearts still rancorous enough to be ever raising of the black flag. He does not anxious to stir again into a flame the rier. "This being settled," it adds.

"report" was false, and he does not in- In this section of our country such form us that upon learning that it was exhibitions of animosity are confined false he withdrew his recommendations. to those who during the war were On the contrary, he goes on to say that furthest from the enemy, cathering up he repeatedly advised the same course, the spoils in the wake of the contendsometimes on one pretext, sometimes ing armies. Is not this General Frank on another. The advocacy of such bar- Sherman one of those despicable char-

Not from any regard for such windy followed by the Union forces, might declamation, nor for the man mean have been pardoned, but its recommen- enough to sink to such base pandering dation afterwards, and on the flimsy to popular passion, but out of respect excuse that the forces under Sherman to myself and to that cause whose high and Sheridan were guilty of unnecessa- and holy purpose history will some day ry rigor in conducting the campaign, vindicate, I will very briefly and frankshows that the man was as void of hu- ly state the position I took in regard to manity as subsequent events proved the conduct of the late civil war as him to be of high military skill and concerned federal prisoners. After the ability. Moreover, General Beaure- battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the federal government refused to recognize .Confederate prisoners as " prisoners of war," that prisoners were to be shot ever came to Christian hero and able soldier, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and myself advocated that the Confederate government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor of Beauregard, in which he endeavored fare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil and reduce

of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Celumbia, and the destructive march of General Sher-man through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruius add blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of General Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site that not even grass should grow thereon, to which General Sherman replied, that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army and that it always did its work thoroughly; to the devasting march of General Sheridan.

How the nabobs do itch to again have the power of inflicting the lash upon throng the Shenandoah Valley, relative to which he reported to the General-in-Chief of the United States armwould so remind them of the old days of slavery to hear the groans and witness that "a crow flying over the coun; but he did not say what became of the old men, women and children who then lived in that terrible valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the Washington Union (radical) of October, 1868 contained the following article:—"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, aind that died during the war, he makes the following report:
—Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940, died, 22,596. Number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died, 26,435. That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two and two of the latter out of every fixeen."

would so remind them of the old days of slavery to hear the groans and witness the writhings of poor wretches under the sheriff's scourge. They would be willing to pay the cost of a convention for the privilege rather than miss he willing to pay the cost of a convention for the privilege rather than miss having it. Let the people remember that they refued to have the convention restricted in this particular.

Dr. Wheeler, the member of the test on this subject. That gentlem of fered an amendment to the restrictions incorporated in the act, to the effect that the convention should pass no law estalishing whipping-posts. The Democrates voted it down unanimously. Keek this before the people. Ring it on every stump. Charge it upon them on all occasions. One of the main tional Republican Party,

latter out of every fifteen." the condition and resources of those convention was to take revenge upon two sections of country, so diametrically opposed to the one practised by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania under their great commander, General R. E. Lee.

Speaking of statues reminds me of a When I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned We have heretofore spoken of the new process of making flour now coming into general use in Minnesota and elsewhere. It may justly be called a revolution in the trade. Briefly; the

ari blast which separates the finer flour, composed of starch mostly, from the coarser or middlings, which contain all the saccharine and other nutritive properties of the wheat. These middlings, thus purified, are then ground, forming the "new process" flour.

The idea is of European origin, but has been vastly improved, and is still in course of improvement, in Minneso ta. By the new process, sixteen pounds more of flour are produced from the quantity of wheat required to make a superior flour. More stones are required

After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released, without exchange, by the Confederate government. The day after that battle one of the federal officers, whose friends I knew in New York, applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released, without exchange, by the Confederate government. The day after that battle one of the federal officers, whose friends I knew in New York, applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

superior flour. More stones are required as running is slower, but the power will make as much flour as formerly in consequence of the diminished speed. In price the new precess flour compared to make a superior flour. More stones are required as running is slower, but the power will sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, price the new precess flour compared to make a lit was latinuty returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, price the new precess flour compared to make a superior flour. More stones are required as running is slower, but the power will sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, price the new precess flour compared to make a superior flour. Shortly after the battle of Shiloh I sent, under a cartel, a certain number the disgusted office-seekers, and the disgusted officials who have lost their hold on on Uncle Sam's money are constant. price, the new process flour commands fifty cents more than that which formerly ranked as the best.—Western Herald.

eral Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convales to cents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The Democrats have already tured a cold shoulder on the Reformers; the Republicans never had any sympator and any sympator to receive them, because several of them. The new Inman Steamer, City of General Halleck failed afterward to deplorable state of affairs.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Beauregard and the Black Flag-A
Letter from General Beauregard
to the Governor of Tennessee.

NEW OBLEANS, La., April 23, '75.

DEAD SUR-Your force of the 18th

DEAD SUR-Your force of the 18th

tion with cheers. Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them the non-combatants—that is, the old men, women and children, and wished also that private property, not contra-band of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should e entirely protected from seizure or estruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material artures by the federal forces from G. T. BEAUREGARD.

"The National Government has done everything for the colored people that it could do, and our Federal Constitufor their benefit," says the Buffalo Cou-"there remains no reason why the col-

D. PORTER, Nashville, Tenn.

or of a citizen's skin should have more influence in politics than than the color of his hair." We ask for no better Republicanism than is embraced in this emphatic declaration; but, unfortunately the color of a citizen's skin has much influence in politics when he attempts to vote the Republican ticket in the South. Just now affairs are comparatively quiet in that section, because there are no immediate political provo cations of disquiet. But as soon as the political campaigns are reopened we shall hear of other outrages like those of Grant parish and Vicksburg. We do not believe as the Courier intimates, that the Democracy, when it has come to power, will assail the rights of the emancipated race any more than they assail them now, and the only result of that contingency would be the increased power of the assaults. So long as these assaults continue the color line in politics will exist, and the shade of a citizen's skin will, so far as the colored people are concerned, determine his algiance to the Republican party .mblican.

"The South should have a propor tionate voice in the Government," cries the Buffalo Courier. "The South," in this connection, does not mean the entire Southern people, but merely the Democratic portion thereof. The South proper-meaning the entire people of that section-has had a proportionate voice in the Government ever since the adoption of the Reconstruction acts-When the Courier's idea is fully carried | Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, out there will not be a Republican member in Congress from any of the Southern States. This is the Democratic idea of reconciliation—i. e., let the State Rights party, which inspired and fought for the slave-holders' rebellion, have everything their own way, and then they will be reconciled. But what is to become of the pledges made by these people to bury their secession theories and acknowledge the superior sovreignty of the General Govern-ment? And what is to become of the pledges of the Republican party that the obligations of the Reconstruction acts, including the enfranchisement of

the power of inflicting the lash upon poor white and colored citizens! It would so remind them of the old days

on all occasions. One of the main Comment is here unnecessary, in view reasons why the Democracy wanted a

Speaking of statues reminds me of a incident which occurred the other day in Tiffany's. Among those who were standing in the store admiring several statues which had lately been placed there, was a lady accompained by her little daughter, who evidently was not educated up to the highest degree of other represented Hood's 'Song of the Shirt.'" "Well, what is she making, mamma?" "A shirt, my dear; don't you remember stitch, stitch, stitch?" "Oh, yes; say, mamma, is she making some clothes for that other woman?"

Said a country postmaster when he found his commission was revoked, "Boy's start a new party, this one man power is played out." This is all there is of the third party movement. It

NOTICE TO . HIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE New! York and Wilmington Steam-

ship Company.

O MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steam r to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

From Pier 13 North River. SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH To His Excellency Governor JAMES

PORT.

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments. Other steamers will be added as

> A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS.

Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES

Groceries at Wholsale. CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices. ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-1y BRICK AT REDUCED PRICE 3.

AT

MATHIS & CO'S

Office foot of Orange St. PRICE \$7 00 & \$8 00

tional Republican Party,

In accordance with the PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men. But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties. It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News. Great pains will be taken to give A Correct Statement of the Market in Na- PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily val Stores, Cotton and Produce,

Also, a correct Commercial and Marine Report.

of Every Description;

Communications on manufacturing will e published. All Communications to be addressed to WILMINGTON, N.C. the Post,

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum (Postage prepaid by us.)

Carolina Central Rail

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFFER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M Night Trains-(Fast Freight and Passen-ger |- in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS. Arrivo at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Co'umbia & Augusta Raailroad.

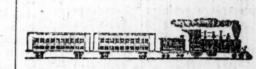
Thus cupplying the whole West, North-west and couthwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaborri and Europe.

8. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Fapers publishing our schedule will no

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.



Office General Superintendent, \\Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.} CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows: MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at ... 7:85 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at ... 11:50 A. M. Arrive at Bocky Mount at ... 2:00 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at ... 3:50 P. M.

EXPRE S AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5:19 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at ... 7:30 A. M. Leave Weldon daily, at ... 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at ... 9:36 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at ... 12:59 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot at ... 6:30 A. M. Mail Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes. Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Fullmen's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train:

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

JOHN F. DIVINE, Sept. 1-tf GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington. Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. () N and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run: NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

 Leave Wilmington
 6.10 P. M

 Leave Florence
 11.40 P. M

 Arrive at Columbia
 4.00 A. M

 Arrive at Augusta......8.45 A.

 Leave Augusta.
 4.15 P. M

 Leave Columbia.
 8.15 P. M

 Leave Florence.
 12.57 A. M

 Arrive at Wilmington.
 7 10 A. M

Pasacogers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at

(except 8andeys.)

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta; JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintenden

BEST

IN THE

WORLD!

NEW PROCESS

EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package

Guaranteed.

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily

by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask,

REMEMBER THE

and no other Brand will be used.

NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.

IN BARRELS.

HALF BARRELS:

BAGS,

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

AND

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St. march 29-tf

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AND THE) Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

One year..... Six Months. One month WEEKLY. One copy one year..

One copy six months...
Ten copies one year.....
Twenty copies..... Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will ivariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk, Give postoffice address in rull, including State and county, and address,

WHIG AND CHRONICLE,

april 16—2t Knoxville, Tenn.

THE New Bern Weekly Times

urday, and furnished to subscribers at \$1 50 per year, in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. In es. tablishing this paper, the proprietors of the TIMES have incurred a considerable expense

for the purpose of presenting a first-class parer, and we are pleased to say it has recelved the encemiums and welcome of the farmers and others in all sections where in troduced. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and we shall continue to improve its columns, our motto being to give money's

worth for money. We present usually not less than 19 columns of choice reading matter in every is

Subscribe for it at once. Sample copies will be sent to any address upon application by mail or otherwise. Ad-

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17th Volume 1874. Free Speeci ---- A Free Press----

Free Voting.

THE AMERICAN. Now in the seventeenth year of its existence, without ever having changed hand, is enlarged to a

And is one of the best newspapers published in the State, without ANY INCREASE in the subscrip-

tion rate, which is \$2 00 Per Year, Payable in ADVANCE. It is published in a dress of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE; Upon a POWER PRESS, and not excelled in typographical exe-cution South or North

THE AMERICAN.

opinion, of conscience and the largest liberty of citizenship.

THE LATER NEWS FARM AND GARDEN Wit and Humor.

A First Class Family Journal. As an advertising medium it has no weekly superior in the middle and western portion of the State. besides its increasing cir-

and those desirous of extending their business can find no better mode of accomplishing the same than though the columns of THE AMERICAN.

For one copy, six months - - \$1 00 Por one copy, one year - - 2 00 E. B. DRAKE & SON.

NEATLY EXECUTED

HALL.

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BILL HEADS.

CARDS,

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RECEIPTS, &c.,

His office is supplied with

of the very

And he GUARANTEES SATISFACTION

Invitations, &c., &c.

Of the Latest Styles.

Office on Princess Street between Fr tane

WILMINGTON N. C CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO) J. S. TOPHAM & CO. HORSE BLANKETS

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City. SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS.

HARNESS, COLLARS,
SADDLE BLANKETS,
FEATHER DUSTERS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CURRYCOMBS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE, of all kinds, CHEAP FOR CASH.

SEVEN CULUMN JOURNAL

vill not attempted to contrain the opinion of any man, but will leave all to the exercise of freedom

culation in other parts of the country,

TERMS OF THE AMERCAN:

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Entirely New Material

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Wedding Cards,

TERMS MODERATE.

THE

AND REPUBLIC COURIER. This paper is regularly issued every Sat-

CONCLUDED FROM SECOND PAGE. courage, and began to talk of calling a convention in North Carolina by the Legislature, and that, too, without sub mitting the call to a popular vote. Many of the ablest and more moderate leaders, in letters and in articles over their own signatures, published in the Democratic papers of the State, expressed their disapproval of the proceeding. They urged, among other reasons, that the people vere not apprised of such a purpose previous to the election of the Legislature. But so intent were the ultra leaders, and so encouraged by the fall to adopt such measures, evasive in terms elections, that a bill, calling a convention to amend the Constitution, was introduced in the Legislature at an early day after it convened on the third Monday in November, 1874. The bill was allowed to be postponed until after terests, industrial and otherwise. the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March, 1875, and no concealment was made of the fact that such entertained by the anti-reconstruction postponement was induced, from fear leaders, is distinct and definite. They that the Republican Congress might believe the white race entitled to rule, take some precautionary action on the and that the negroes should occupy, at subject. Shortly after the adjourument least, a well defined subordinate posiof Congress the bill was taken up, and tion. The pride of race and the odium passed by the two-thirds rote in each of former slavery they believe to be House, calling a convention to meet in something more than mere sentiment. September, 1875, and ordering an elec- Their education, habits of thought, and tion for delegates to be held on the first | social arrangements have all been based

Thursday in August preceeding. ter The people, as late as 1871, had thing like remunerative production. refused, by a large majority, to allow a convention to be called. Those intent all labor in the fields have entered into their estsmate of individual characters. on amending the Constitution had, notwithstanding such refusal, proposed eighteen amendments, ten of which the yet the members then elected to the deus must fall upon the whites, with on the people without even submitting the question, as was done in 1871. The all barriers against full and free compethe question, as was done in 1871. The assembling of a convention to alter the Constitution of a State has, hereqofore, been regarded as of so serious moment that it has always been deliberately discussed and maturely weighed long in advance, not only upon the husting and in the public press, but in the social life. They do not believe the two races circles of the educated and wealthy and around the humble firesides of the poor and illiterate. To call a convention that may uproot and change the organic law, with no more ceremony and previous notice than is observed in the most insignificant act of legislation, is a serious novelty in American polirestless action is taken in the face of lation of the races by violence ou the the recently expressed will of the peo- spot. ple, it may well excite alarm as concealing a purpose of no ordinary im- characteristics and in the condition and port. In 1861 the Legislature, submitted to the people a proposition to call a convention to consider the question of views and assumptions of the dominant dices and customs to justify, how secession. The people voted it down then, as in 1871. But the Legislature, notwithstanding the expressed will of the people, proceeded, as 1874, to call the convention peremptorily, which passed the secession ordinancd. The assertion and self-reliance, and when

the present proceeding is, that no particular changes in the Constitution are suggested' and no definite object is openly avowed. Whenever a convento be remedied by amendments to the organic law, have been stated distinctratification. In the present proceeding neither the evil uor the remedy has been set forth, either in the public prints or upon the husting, or even in the public discussion of the Legislature. The people are blindly led or driven, neighbor, what is meant to be done when the convention shall meet. It cannot be safely divulged to the prushould they have this opportunity, inasmuch, as the convention has been called without consulting or notifying them. It would seem to be difficult for the people to vote understandingly for delegates to represent their wishes, when the objects of the election are not divulged. The most they could possibly do, understandingly, under such circumstances, would be to elect delegates pledged to ke nothing at all.

But really the whole matter is tacitly for all time, into the hands of the class seated, and it conscientiously and that ruled in the days of slavery. The thoughtfully entertained by many men convention is to meet on the 6th day of of reflection and rorecaste. next September and proceed to its

scheme to smother the will of a people National Government? In the first convention. There being no authority sick of strife and anxious to avoid furplace, it is hoped that the Government to restrict directly, whence comes the ther collision with superior authority. Elevating the emancipated slaves to the positson of entire civil and political equality with the whites was considered by many good and thinking men of the North as, at least, question—the forms of local laws, to manage this suprome authority of the State? If the able. But, under the theory and forms domestic affair of theirs in their own the Legislature may substitute its will of this Government, there seemed to be way. In the absence of such legisla- for that of such u convention, by imno middle ground between slavery, on the one hand, and freedom, with all its incidents, on the other. A large class of citizens, comprising not less than supposed to be difficult to held the nefour millions, could not well be suffered groes under the control and domination oath to do them? If this may be done in a Republic, to be held by another of the whites. It can be done by leg- as to all, and the conventton be made class in a condition of semi-vassalage. It can be done by leg- as to all, and the conventton be made knows the temper which prempts this enth streets, where the citizens can ala wisely, or ou the full rights of citizenship. That the practical operation of such a measure practical operation of such a measure whites in exceptional cases, this may Should such laws bear hardly upon might have to be enforced by the National Government, in the States, was apprehended. In order to put the power to enforce it, beyond all question, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were adopted, conferring such power in express terms. As a further security and precaution, however, the Constitutions of the States, about to be reconstructed, were required to be remodeled, and then submitted to Considerable modeled, and then submitted to Consultation of such a measure might have to be enforced by the whites, in exceptional cases, this may be that a convention might be restricted by submitting to the popular judicial and ministerial officers. Protection to judicial and ministerial officers. In that case it might be held that the people had limited the powers delegated to their representatives—that the people had limited the powers delegated to their representatives—that the people had limited the powers delegated to their representatives—that the people had limited the powers of baffing or resisting that the people had limited the powers of baffing or resisting that the people had limited the powers of baffing or resisting to be pursue the people to be pursu

gress for scrutiny and approval. It was approved which might contain any provision likely to conflict with the reconstruction policy, that the Constitu-tions, then framed by those States, not only did not contain any such provisions, but did contain provisions so directly auxiliary to the enforcement of that policy, that their State courts would be bound to enforce it. Hence, now arises the necessity of amending those Constitutions so as to untrammel the State courts and officers, and to leave or authorize the State Legislature or in purport, directly or indirectly, of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as shall fix the civil and political status of the negroes in accordance with Southern views and supposed in-

The Southern view of what is com-

monly called the "negro question," as

upon the subserviency of the negro. In this whole proceding there are Their labor system on the plations some features of a remarkable charac- seems to them indispensable to anyter and of social standing. From their people had rejected by electing members to the succeeding Legislature opposed to them. Nothing was said in the election of 1874 of a still entertain: ed purpose to call a convention. Legislature have proceeded to forcelit whatever of degradation may attach. tion on the part of the colored race for landed proprietorship, for personal selfassertion in daily intercourse, for official authority, and, indeed, for all things that enter into the strife and emulation of indivudals in the common walks of can live together in peace under such conditions, nor, indeed, under any other condition than that of the recognized and accepted superiority of the one and subordination of the other, based fundamentally on color. And, in the present state of public sentiment, individuals in the South are ready, under ties. But when such extraordinary and all circumstances, to maintain this re-

There is also much in the personal

general habits of thought of the emancipated slaves to give force to these with interest to prompt and old preju-From the effects of long siavery they have become almost devoid of selfanalogy is not without its significance. provoked to it, upon occasion, it is But the most remarkable feature in generall intemperate and baisterous, and rather calculated to produce derision than respect. The surrounding circumstances necessarily compel the blacks to seperate association, giving tion has been proposed at any time, in appearance of combination against the any State, heretofore, the evils sought whites. They are by nature and education docile and inclined to dependence-singularly free from resentment, ly, and the remedy to be applied as distinctly suggested. The act calling the convention of 1835 in North Carolina distinctly set forth every subject to be considered by that body, and the act characteristics as the the test of honor, men who esteem the reverse of these was first submitted to the people for and as essential to entitle even one another to consideration, they are naturally held to be unfittid for the equal participation in government, to which the reconstruction policy has elevated them, Errors and maladministration in government, resulting from other and each citizen is inquiring of his causes are attributed alone to their participation. The policy which has brought them in is held to ffe the cause or such a departure from fundamental seems to be a secret well preserved of all bad government in the Southern among the initiated leaders, and which | States since the war. To this cause likewise, are attributed the continued dent and more caucious masses. It poverty, prostration in business, and tions. But it is a more serious question would seem to be due the people in or- the disorders that prevail. The disrup- still, especially for the south, whether pletely embodying all the elements, the der that they might consider it in their tion of the old established order of the northern mind will tolerate such a very essence, of sovereignty, as a conselection of delegates, and especially things, the distruction of property, the condition of things, and whether to enwaste of means, and all the natural results of civil war are lightly estimated. Negro suffrage and negro equality are blamed for all that is bad or unfortunate, No remedy is seen, but to set cient occasion to challenge the full powaside the policy of reconstruction.

It is generally believed by the anti-reconstructionists that the future prosperity of the South,, as well as the maintenance of peace and order between the races, require the negroes to be held in a decidedly subordinate position, understood. Notwithstanding ill-dis- bordering, in the main. upon that of alarm, the North Carolina Legislature guised pretences of disclaimer, the air appendages to the plantations. Howis full of the purpose in view. By ever much of prejudice, or pride of race, some means or other, direct or other- may enter into this judgment, it is not consider certain provisions in the preswise, the national policy of reconstruct wholly unsustained by consideration of tion, so far, at least, as regards equality domestic end municipal conveniences be elected are required to take an oath ed, would not interfered with the geneof political rights, is to be thwarted; and by local and social conditions. It not to consider them. But the question ral purpose of nullifying reconstruction. and in order to do so, certain provisions is not prompted by hostility to the arises in the first place, whether a Leginsexted. The old regime is to be restored. The political power of the any lingering feelings of resentment State is to be given back and secured, because of emancipation. It is deep

But how can such a result be brought about, in view of the Fourteenth and There has seldom been a more adroit-ly planned revolution, or a better laid tion assumed, up to this time, by the tion assumed, up to this time, by the

cuted there with enough efficiency to executed by a dominant class, for the easy to thwart this mode of proceeding when the judicial and ministerial officers of the States are no longer trammelled by the State Constitutions.

Representation may be apportioned, and the conducting af elections so arranged as to secure to the dominant class the legislative branch of the State governments. The election of Governors, of judges and of magistrates may be taken from the people and given to the Legislature. The appointment of sheriffs, constables and clerks may be given to the magistrates. In North Carolina this would be but a return to the old laws of that State. The whipping post may be restored, and the pun ishment inflicted for minor crimes, fol lowed by civil and political disability thereafter, as was formerly the law in that State. Such a law, might in its execution, be made not to operate on the power and authority to make alterthe whites by providing the alternative ations and amendments in the exist-punishment of fine, in the discretion of ing Constitutiou of the State, in the the magistrates. The jury system may be so modeled as to practically exclude colored men. The rigorous execution of harsh criminal laws upon one class and habitual leniency to the other may submitted it to, and rested its validity be so managed as to subordinate and degrade to the verge of slavery.

But vagrant laws, and apprentice laws, and laws regulating the obligation and enforcement of labor contracts are most relied upon. It is easy to see the condition to which the emancipated slaves might be brought, by laws defining vagrancy and imposing upon it the penalty of selling into servitude of greater or less duration-by subjecting those contracted to service to summary punishment before local magistrates for failure to work dilligentlyvesting the employer with authority to compel service and to arrest and return his runaway hands, imposing penalties on others for employing or harboring such runawvys, or for employing those discharged for alleged remissness or failure to render satisfactorily the contracted service, thus forcing them into vagrancy—binding out the children of vagrants-binding out children for alleged misconduct, bad character, or poverty of parents-and, indeed by all the manifold devices which ingenuity sharpened by interest and unrestrained by public sentiment might suggest .-Add to this a legal requirement, or a general understanding among land holders, that none shall be given employn the hands of a class fitted for it by much of civil and political equality would be left to be complained of by the South, or claimed in honor of the statesmanship and wisely directed hu-

manity of the North? Color is now socially and practically a class distinction in the South. It is made more distinct by illiteracy, poverty and habits of personal indifference. It is a line physically manifest, incapable of concealment, and runs from generation to generation, unmistakably, by hereditary descent. Classes and castes whith prevail in Asiatic and European governments, are nowhere defined by such distinctive features. If fully established with well defined political anti-reconstructionists when they come and civil incidents, its barriers are in- to organize the convention. The Charsuperable, and no degree of personal worth or merit would avail; nor, indeed, guage; would any escape be possible or hope held out, either to the living, or to their children after them. It is a serious question whether a Republic can permit four millions of its free citizens to be classed by local laws and administration into a distinct grade of subordina- willing to surrender his claim for damation and semi-vassalage-whether it can permit one class to hold another to principles might not undermine the very fountain of American liberty, and bring us under reproach among the naforce the express guarantees of the national Constitution in defence of the trammeled by a pettyfogging Legislarights and the liberties of four millions of citizens, may not be held to be suffier of the nation, even to the extreme resort to military force. In view of such possible result, it is, that this con- | Why not let the Legislature proceed to vention movement in North Carolina assumes its national aspect, and gives

rise to reflections painfully serious. In order in some measure to allay provided in the bill calling this convention, that it should not change or even ent constitution, and the delegates to islature can restrict a convention of the framed, so as, in fact, to interpose no people, called in accordance ihe exist- obstacle, while the hold out a spacious ing Constitution of a State. It is not pretended that the present conststution | ary character of the nltimate intent.either expressly or by implication confers such power on the Legislature.— The validity of the restrictions is expected only from the requirement of the oath required to be taken by the delegates, preliminary to organizing the may recede from its position, and that authority to do so by imposing the oath? Congress may not be brought to adopt, What right has a Legislature to require from time to time, such remedial legis- any oath, much less a restrictive one, of administering laws based which the Legislature may amend the

part of which they had expressly reso well understood that none would be be of any avail. But laws made and served. But can a Legislature reserve from a convention of the people such oppression or subordination of a weak-er class, seldom fail of being so execut-ed as to attain the end in view. The National Government will not find it by the Constitution. It is a creature of the people in convention assembled – a charter of part of their supreme authority and a limitation upon the powers of the Legislative and all other branches of the government, which can be neither the southern whites who have advocated the reconstruction policy. To many of the northern people it may seem to present an opportunity of completing what they now believe ought the southern whites who have advocated to the reconstruction policy. To many of the northern people it may seem to present an opportunity of the government, which can be neithern whites who have advocated to the reconstruction policy. ther violated nor transcended.

Until secession, the only convention to amend the Constitution that had ever been held in North Carolina since the formation of the government was that of 1835. The act proposing to call it was submitted to the people and ratified by the popular vote. It contains

directed to be held by this act, shall be found "for convention," it shall be con-sidered and understood that the people by their vote, as aforesaid have conferred on the delegates to said convention ing Constitutiou of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated or any of them, but in no others."

expressly upon, the popular vote.— Judge Gaston used the following lan-

guage in that convention:
"The State Legislature had indeed no people have ratified the act of the Legislature. According to the theory of our government all political power is derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they make a plenary or restricted grantmay give it all or in part. The Legislature, by the act proposed to the people a convention with powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the act. It was as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or a recommendation. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became act of the

In the present attitude of affairs in regarded at all by the anti-reconstrucpurposes to be impeded by trammels of such questionable validity. Recent events in Louisiana and Arkansas admonish us, that they would not hesitate at measures much more revolutionary than disregarding Legislative restricment who may refuse to enter into the tions upon a convention of the people regular labor contracts required by law. to amend their Constitution. And bethority can obedience to the restrictions the habits and ideas of slavery times, be compelled, and what remedy is there enced in the direction desired. In North should they be disobeyed? Already the Carolina, at any rate, many of the most Democratic press of North Carolina is intelligent and well known of the old State suffice to show how these restrictions are likely to be regarded by the lotte Democrat holds the following lan-

> "The restrictions imposed in the bill are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its panderings to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the north. No North Carolinian should ever say that he is | Of some compensating favor elsewhere, ges in the unlawful emancipation and deprivation of personal property, al though we are all now opposed to reestablishing slavery in any shape." The Carolina Watchman, (Salisbury)

holds the following: "It is admitted on all hands that there is no body in this country so comvention of the people; yet this first cause of Republican government is to be ture which is a mere offshoot of the Republican party.

"If the Legislature can bind the action of the convention, what is the necessity of calling a convention at all? do the work of a convention? But there is no such power given the Legislature by the Constitution.

"It is, we believe, a settled principle that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one. Surely, then, no Legislature can restrict the action of a convention.'

But after all, the restrictions if obey-They are carefully conceived and veil to conceal the extreme revolution-They were intended merely to furnish adherents a ground of argument to quiet popular alarm, until the anti-reconstructionists can get firmly in hand the powers and machinery required for the great conflict between the powers of the States over the domestic and municipal relations of their own citizens, and the ability of the United States successfully

to intervene. When the State Constitution has been so amended as to remove its present obstacles, and so modeled as to secure to the anti-reconstructionists the legislative, executive and judicial powers of officers, and the constitution of juries in the courts, the ability of the national government to enforce the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, in the States, and against the States, will be vement, can doubt that one of two

derogation of the assumption of the

question" to suit themselve The consequences of this impe conflict may appear alarming. This is justly so to the negroes of the south and to the southern whites who have advowere disganded in 1865, in reference to the secession leaders and their landed estates. To those leaders it presents nothing worse than their present humiliation from wounded pride, from poverty, from the restlessness of hopeless ambition, and from the elevation of their former slaves to full civil and political equality with themselves, and "XIV, Be it further enacted, That if to free competition with them for prosuits, and honors of official station .-To the sober minded and thoughtful, both north and south, it is the opening up of new calamities, the dreadful collision of race with race. bloodly conflicts, general disorder and danger to liberty itself.

It may be worth while to inquire whether all has been done that might have been to avert this present turn of The Legislature did not presume to affairs, and to provide against the danattempt the restriction, but distinctly gers of this second phase of reconstruc-submitted it to, and rested its validity tion, which thinking men have at no time, ceased to anticipate. There has been a just and natural aversion to extreme and harsh measures of legislation under the fourteenth and fifteenth authority impose an oath upon the amendments, and especially to the vio-members of the convention, but the lent enforcement of such measures by use of the military, even in localities and under circumstances which seemed imperatively to demand it. This manifest feeling of hesitancy on the part of the government, and of the people, has been presumed upon at the South, and has been played in the game of party politics in the north. It has been, somewhat, a repetition of what occurred preceeding the rebellion. from which the secession leaders took courage and were deceived to their ruin

could be assured of success only in one of two ways: Either by the full and rigid exercise of the federal power, milthe south, there is no reason to believe | itary and otherwise; or by estalishing that the pretended restrictions will be and maintaining among the white people of the South a public sentiment tion leaders. They will not allow their | which might induce their co-opertion with the national Republican party in its policy of reconstruction. The latter was the more likely of success and, in all respects, the more desirable, especially for the reconstructed States.-The colored people of the south would naturally ally themselves with the Republican party, but it must be almost With the execution of such a system sides, by what means and by what au- entirely through white Republicans from the national administration. This would have strengthened their influence, while it offered seme inducement to the aspiring young men of the south to join in the work, to turn their backs on old prejudices, and to adopt advanced and liberal views, more in keeping with the changed condition of Southern affairs. The circumstances so unpleasant and trying to southern white Republicans, at home, had need to invite accessions, stimulate exertion. and encourage the acceptance of antisectional views. But their numbers have not increased, nor do they feel en-couraged by a review of the last six years. The tone of sentiment in regard to reconstruction has not improved .-There has been little success in winning the southern mind from local prejudices, or from the hatreds and animosi-ties engendered by the civil war and its results. It would seem that the national government must be put to the alternative, in the near future, of either aban doning its policy of reconstruction or of enforcing it by the direct application of coercive power.

It is still possible for the people of North Carolina to set back this dangerous issue. They may elect to the Convention a majority of delegates opposed to the anti-reconstruction programme. The Republican party in that State has much strength, numbering among its members over forty thousand native whites-many of them men of the first character and standing. Under all discouragements, they still manifest some spirit and resolution. Should they succeed in controlling this Convention, it will not only save their own State from threatened strife and collision with the United States, but will tend to deter others. However it may turn out, for the present, the "negro question" is still, as it has been for near half a century, overshadowing the peace of the nation, and challenging the painful consideration of all who love American liberty and hope to transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

THE

NEW HOUSE.

B. H. J. AHRENS.

april 9-1t D. L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

wholesale prices generally. In making small orders higher prices have to be

ARTICLES. Northern.
BUTTER—North Carolins, B.
Northern, \$ b.
CANDLES—Sperm \$ b.

COFFEE—Java, 7 h

Navassa Guano, Complete Manure " What n's Phosphate" Wando Phosphate, " Berger&Brutz's Khos.

ommon, P

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S.

Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3230, require

every person engaged in any business

him liable to a special tax, to procure and

place conspicuously in his establishment or

ment of said Special Tax for the Special

Tax year beginning May 1. 1875, before com-

mencing or continuing tusiness after April

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following,

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

avocation or employment which renders

Wilcox Gibb & Co., maiuspu.

... 1 25 @ 8
... 12½@ 14
... 1 45 @ 1 50
... 1 20 @ ! 25
... 112 0 @ ! 7
... 16 @ 17
... 00 @ 00

@25 00 @00 00 @00 00

Manifestly, the reconstruction policy Democratic press of North Carolina is denouncing the restrictions as of no avail, and as degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State. One of the proposed restrictions is this: "Norshall said convention adopt or propose any plan, or amendment, or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves." To persons accustomed to act with meaning instead of pretense, the with meaning instead of pretense, the 4th section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States would seem to be sufficent guarty on this point. One or two extracts from leading democratic papers in the State suffice to show how these restrictions as of no avail, and as degrading and disgraceful to the war, undertook this most difficult and uninviting task. The same occurred to greaater or less extent in all the southern States. The unfavorable and embarrassing circumstancess of their undertaking, it was supposed, would suggest to Northern Republicans the policy of sustaining them by more than ordinary recognition and encourage ment. The attempts of the secession leaders to degrade them on account of their political affliations, might have been met by notable favors and honors from the national administration. This Ropk. SUGAR-Cul Porto Rico, 7 Cypress saps \$ M...... Cypress hearts, \$ M..... STAVES—W O bbi. \$ M... R O hhd, \$ E.... TALLOW—

RESPECTFULLY notify friends the State, including the local ministerial and the public generally that I have this day opened my ICE HOUSE on Dock, between Water and Front, and also at the corner of Market and Sevways get the best of Ice.

Proprietor.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. H. Riccker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., February 1st, 1875. april 30-5t

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the com mity is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at band, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of dis-eases incident to the warm season, which DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GAR-

BAGE, TRASH, AND ALL

REFUSE MATTER

Cend to generate, I would most carnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in flith and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire ferce of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISIN-FECTING, REMOVING

TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days All persons are earnestly requested to

have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YEL-LOW ROSETTE,

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that proper san tary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer. I earnestly solicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to attain this, greatly to be desired, end. Very Respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON. City Marshal.

THE CITY BOOK STORE HAS ALWAYS in stock, a full assort-ment of Standard and Miscellaneous

Works, and all the latest publications of the day.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mucliage, &c., &c., with a large stock of Musical Instruments, Guitar, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Harm micas, Accordeons, &c.

All of the above are sold CHEAP FOR CASH by CONOLEY & YATES,

No. 47 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE GAZETTE OF FASHION,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPSION : One copy one year..... Five copies one year.

The American News Company, No. 121
Nassau street, and New York Company, No. 8 Spruce street, are our wholesale Agents. for all of Frank Leslie's publications, Subscriptions should be sent to the publisher, 537 Pearl street. New York. For sale in this city at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

FOR THE INFORMATION

-OF THE--

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 18'15.

N ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer as-

signed to duty in each. THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets. THE SECOND DIETRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, em-

braces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets. THE THIRD DISTRICT,

place of business a Stamp denoting the pay- In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton; embraces that portion of the city south of

Market and east of Fifth Streets. THE FOURTH DISTRICT. In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of

Market and West of Fifth Streets. The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matte, shall have the promptest attention. Trusting no further appeal too ur good, Cl-

tizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness durifig the coming Summer. I am, very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON. 50 00 | | april 15-tf City Marshal

Tonsorial--Removal.

Any person, so liable, who shall fall to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in, the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cuttin and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. april 9-tf